

**REMARKS**

The Office Action dated July 30, 2007 has been carefully considered. Claims 1-3 and 9-20 have been amended. Claims 4 and 23 have been canceled. Claims 1-3 and 5-22 are in this application.

Applicant has canceled claim 23 directed an unelected invention. Applicant reserves the right to file a divisional application directed to claim 23.

Claims 17-19 were objected to as informal. The claims have been amended to obviate the Examiner's objection. No new matter has been entered.

The previously presented claims were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as anticipated or under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,074,069 to Chao-Ching et al.

Chao-Ching et al. disclose a backlight source device with circular arc diffusion units. The cross section of each diffusion unit may have a V-shape. The diffusion units are distributed with unequal lateral distances in which  $D_1 > D_2 > D_3$  (Col. 2, lines 59-61). The height of the diffusion units are increased to the distance with the light source.

In contrast to the invention defined by the present claims, Chao-Ching et al. do not teach or suggest a light guide plate with grooves having a V-shape cross section. Rather, Chao-Ching et al. teach convex diffusion units separated by lateral distances thereby which form lateral grooves between diffusion units. There is no teaching or suggestion of V-shapes grooves positioned between the diffusion units. Applicant submits that in Chao-Ching et al., the moiré effect grows and cannot gain suitable light power for display. In contrast, Applicant has found that the use of V-shaped grooves provides a small moiré effect and uniform power of light-emitting surface can be gained overall.

Furthermore, with regard to claim 13, Chao-Ching et al. do not teach or suggest that a first pattern of grooves and a second pattern of grooves intersect or contact with each other as a result of having the first pattern of grooves' and the second pattern of grooves' translating directions set substantially parallel to each other and their snaking phases are set different from each other. In this embodiment, the direction of the cutting pattern is the same and a simple cutting device can be used. In addition, the moiré effect is decreased by setting their snaking

phases different from each other. There is no teaching or suggestion of these features in Chao-Ching et al.

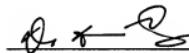
With regard to claim 14, Chao-Ching et al. do not teach or suggest that the difference of the snaking phase is set to approximately 180 degrees. As described on page 13, lines 15-19, in this arrangement, all rays that proceed in numerous directions with the guide plates are efficiently caught by the first and second pattern of grooves, thus improving reflection efficiency.

Accordingly, each of the limitations of the present claims is not taught or suggested by Chao-Ching et al. and the present claims are not anticipated or obvious in view of Chao-Ching et al.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants submit that all pending claims are in condition for allowance and request that all claims be allowed. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned should he believe that this would expedite prosecution of this application. It is believed that no fee is required. The Commissioner is authorized to charge any deficiency or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-2165.

Respectfully submitted,

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Diane Dunn McKay, Esq.  
Reg. No. 34,586  
Attorney for Applicant

MATHEWS, SHEPHERD, McKAY & BRUNEAU, P.A.  
100 Thanet Circle, Suite 306  
Princeton, NJ 08540  
Tel: 609 924 8555  
Fax: 609 924 3036